

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

Whole No. 1161.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, July 15, 1848.

Vol. XXIII. No. 29.

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS at the expiration of the subscription year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first insertion, and 25 CENTS for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.

State of North Carolina.

Patsy Holland,

vs.

Jno. Holland, Epenetus Holland, & James Stallings and Martha Ann his wife, heirs at law, and devisees of the late David Holland—the two first being non-residents.

Petition for Dower—In Edgecombe Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1848.

THE defendants, John and Epenetus Holland, are hereby notified respectively that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday of August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the petition of plaintiff, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the cause heard *ex parte* so far as they are concerned.

By Order of said Court—May Term, A. D. 1848.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clerk.



Fare Reduced.

THE Stage Fare from Rocky Mount to Washington is reduced to \$5—or,

From Rocky Mount to Tarboro'	\$1 50
" " " Sparta	2 00
" " " Falkland	2 50
" " " Greenville	3 00
" " " Paeolus	4 00
" " " Washington	5 00
" Tarboro' to Sparta	0 50
" " " Falkland	1 00
" " " Greenville	2 00

For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington—Gould Hoyt, Greenville—or to GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro'. February 1, 1848.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

An Important Cure by Dr. Jayne's Alternative.

We have been informed by Mrs. Mahan, (a grand-daughter of old Gen. Wayne) that she suffered for a number of years from the growth of a large Goitrous Tumor, which besides great deformity, produced both a difficulty of deglutition, and of breathing. Indeed, she says, the pressure upon the wind-pipe was so great, as to prevent her from sleeping in a recumbent position, and often suffocation appeared inevitable. She also labored under severe disposition from Liver Complaint and Jaundice, with a horrible train of nervous affections, for which she used Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which she took regularly for six or seven weeks, with occasional doses of his Sensitive Pills, her health was completely re-established, and now perceiving some diminution in the size of the Goitrous Tumor, she was encouraged to persevere in the use of the Alternative, until every vestige of the painful Tumor was entirely removed.

We cannot speak too highly of this important preparation of Dr. Jayne, and for the sake of suffering humanity, hope that it may become more generally known.

Public Ledger.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

To remove those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, want of appetite, infantile fever and ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. It is without exception one of the best preparations in the world.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.

State of North Carolina.

Ichabod Moore,

vs.

Benjamin C. D. Eason, Original Attachment—In Edgecombe County Court.

Joshua Speight,

vs.

Benjamin C. D. Eason, Original Attachment—In Edgecombe County Court.

Both cases returned to May Term, 1848, of said Court, with the following return of Sheriff:—

"Executed by summoning Wyatt Moye and R. S. Adams as Garnishees—May 1st, 1848."

THE defendant, Benjamin C. D. Eason, is hereby notified, that both the above cases were returned at May Term, A. D. of Edgecombe Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday of August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the debts due from the Garnishees as confessed by them, condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

By Order of said Court—at May Term, A. D. 1848.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clerk.

State of North Carolina.

R. & H. Belcher,

vs.

Benjamin C. D. Eason, Original Attachment—In Edgecombe County Court

Returned to May Term, 1848, with the following return of Sheriff:—"The within attachment was this day executed by levying on a certain tract of land, formerly John Thigpen's, adjoining the lands of William Y. Moore, Burrell or Allen Gay, and Levi Harrell—240 acres, be the same more or less—May 1st, 1848."

THE defendant, Benjamin C. D. Eason, is hereby notified, that the above Attachment was duly returned at May term, 1848, of Edgecombe Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and that unless he appear before the Justices of said Court at the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Tarborough on the fourth Monday of August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

By Order of said Court, at May term, A. D. 1848.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clerk.

Dr. KUHLS' Abyssinian Mixture.

FOR GONORRHOEA, GLEET, FLUOR ALBUS, GRAVEL, &c.

Letter from Dr. James R. Callum, dated Milton, N. C. August 14, 1847.

Dr. J. Kuhl—Dear Sir: Your medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country, the Abyssinian Mixture especially, is highly approved of, it has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours, respectfully, J. P. CALLUM, Milton Drug Store.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Laurel Grove, (near Milton) Jan. 15, 1848.

Dr. Kuhl—Dear Sir: We have now been about seven years, Agents for the sale of your Restorer of the Blood, and other Medicines, and are happy to state they have given in all cases general satisfaction, particularly the Abyssinian Mixture has given universal satisfaction, so that every one, who has used it, has received that relief that you guaranteed in your directions. Mr. James M. Vernon, to whom you recommended your Aromatic Extract, for Rheumatism, bought a bottle of it at 50 Cents, and two embrocations cured him entirely, and the disease has never returned. Yours, respectfully, KIRBY & ANDERSON.

AGENTS—GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro'; F. S. Marshall, Halifax; James Simmons, Weldon; C. C. Pugh, Gaston; E. Cook, Warrenton; Henry Goodloe, Warrenton; P. C. Brown, Louisburg; John H. Brodie, Franklin; Louis H. Kittle, Henderson; R. H. Mitchell, Oxford. May 16.

POETRY.



THE WAR CRY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

By F. A. Durivage.

Once more unfurl that standard,
That has cheered our hearts of old;
The glorious flag of victory
Again—again unfold!
Our steadfast hills reverberate
The rolling of the drum;
And springing to the battle-call
The sons of triumph come.
With Cass and Butler at our head,
And every omen lucky—
With Michigan we'll form our van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

The North has heard the summons
And rouses in its might,
Where falls upon its giant hills
The earliest ray of light.
And all along the northern lakes
The arms of freedom shine,
While far amid the mighty West
Extends the bannered line.
Then arm, for Cass and Butler arm!
With every omen lucky;
For Michigan leads on our van,
Backed up by old Kentucky.

The fair and gallant South responds—
The warm land of the sun—
Her ancient glories fire her heart
For laurels to be won.
Along the Mississippi flood,
Where dark Missouri pours,
Where frowns the Alleghany ridge,
The soul and strength are ours.
With Cass and Butler at our head,
And every omen lucky;
With Michigan we'll form our van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

Oh! vainly would the foe man
Assume our flag and brand,
His borrowed plumage shall be shorn
With unrelenting hand.
The mocking bird will cease to pour
Its stimulated cry,
When the fierce eagle spreads his wing
In triumph on the sky.
With Cass and Butler at our head,
And every omen lucky—
With Michigan we'll form our van,
Ann charge with old Kentucky.

Then rally round our leader,
Our flag fling to the breeze—
'Twas he who swore the stars and stripes
Unstained should rule the seas.
If every sea behold that flag
Defy the ocean blast,
Remember, it was Lewis Cass
That nailed it to the mast.
His name upon that banner read—
And deem the omen lucky—
With Michigan close up the van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

Low kneel the foreign foe man,
And sorely rue the day,
That Butler led in fire and steel
The storm at Monterey.
And surely as he crushed the foe,
Upon that day of fame—
Their base allies at home shall own
The terror of his name.
With Cass and Butler for our chiefs,
And every omen lucky—
With Michigan we'll form our van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

Then spread once more the standard,
To the battle and the breeze—
Strike! for our country's honor
And the freedom of the seas.
Strike! for the glorious destinies
That wait our race of fame,
And write the death-doom of the foe,
In words of withering flame.
With Cass and Butler leading on,
Our star is bright and lucky—
With Michigan close up the van,
And charge with old Kentucky.

From the Union.

The Ratified Treaty.—We congratulate our countrymen upon the administration having received this important document. It gives us peace with Mexico—an honorable, and we dare to hope, from the impression we have made upon her, a permanent peace. Santa Anna will no longer boast of "gathering laurels on the

banks of the Sabine." Mexico will abandon her bragging and arrogant temper, avoid all future collisions with the United States, cultivate a cordial peace with us, and reform her own institutions the more willingly in consequence of the energetic example we have set her, and the moral force which our character exhibits.

The treaty reached Washington on the 4th of July, and added another event to signalize that glorious day. It was brought in the southern boat by Dr. Rayburn, who left Mexico with Gen. Butler and staff, Commissioner Sevier, &c. They passed Gen. Patterson five leagues beyond Vera Cruz on the 22d. The city was comparatively healthy—the transportation was abundant—and our gallant troops were rapidly arriving on our own shores.

Col. Sevier had left New Orleans for New York, via Louisville, on the evening of the 26th June. We regret to hear that he is much indisposed. He was anxious to deliver the copy of the ratified treaty with his own hands, into those of the Executive—but as he could not travel as fast as he desired, he commissioned Dr. Rayburn to bring the precious document to Washington. The packet containing it was delivered to the President on Tuesday, soon after he had returned from the scene of laying the corner-stone of Washington's Monument.

The proclamation of the treaty was signed on the 4th of July; but owing to the arrangements of our office, in consequence of the anniversary holiday, we could not bring it out on that day, or even yesterday. We now insert it in the English language. It would have been communicated yesterday to both houses of Congress, with a message from the President, but it was impossible to prepare the documents in time to accompany it. We presume they will be submitted at an early hour to-day. We again congratulate the country on the ratification of the treaty and the restoration of peace. We shall take the liberty of accompanying it with such remarks as the occasion appears to justify.

The new Territory and Expenses of the War.—We select from the President's message to Congress, accompanying the treaty with Mexico, the following passages:—

"New Mexico and California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean distance of nearly a thousand miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of these possessions to the United States. They constitute of themselves a country large enough for a great empire, and their acquisition is second only in importance to that of Louisiana in 1803. Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important ports on the whole Pacific coast of the continent of North America. The possession of the ports of San Diego, Monterey and the Bay of San Francisco, will enable the United States to command the already valuable and rapidly increasing commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale ships alone, now employed in that sea, exceeds seven hundred, requiring more than twenty thousand seamen to navigate them; while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce, is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars. The excellent harbors of Upper California will, under our flag, afford security and repose to our commercial marine; and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship-building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea."

"At the commencement of the present administration, the public debt amounted to \$17,788,799 62. In consequence of the war with Mexico it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to \$65,778,450 41, including the stock and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of the debt, the treaty stipulates that twelve millions of dollars shall be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments of three millions

each; the first of which will fall due on the 30th of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our own citizens "the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic," and "all claims not heretofore decided against the Mexican government" "to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars." The "liquidated" claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of commissioners under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 11th of April, 1839, amounted to \$2,926,139 68. This sum was payable in twenty equal annual instalments. Three of them have been paid to the claimants by the Mexican government, and two by the United States; leaving to be paid by the principal of the liquidated amount assumed by the United States, the sum of \$1,519,604 76, together with the interest thereon. These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed may be paid as they fall due out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock or the creation of any national public debt."

From Mexico.—A Mexican gentleman now in this city, whose means of obtaining information from Mexico are of the first order, furnishes us with the following items of news from that republic.

The State of Tabasco is harassed with Indian insurrection, the object of which is the extermination of the people, of reason, and civilization. Emigration has commenced, and a panic terror has taken possession of the white race. Poor Tabasco! She is following the same track as Yucatan.

At Vera Cruz, a representation has been made to the Government, praying that, on no consideration, the troops of the line be permitted to enter that city, offering to protect the coast with the National Guard, which is not yet organized.

In the City of Mexico, a horrible ostracism prevails, and it appears that open discord reigns there, menacing the Cabinet of Herrera with a speedy fall.

The protest against the Treaty of Peace made by the Deputies of Tamaulipas, New Leon, and other States, to the number of nine, has been adopted with ardor by the people.—This proves that the period is not remote when Mexico will be dismembered into small Republics.

Paredes is progressing, and the lovers of the Republican system favor the fall of the present Government. Paredes will overturn Herrera, and the result will be, as before, the restoration of Santa Anna as Dictator.

These and other subjects, which cannot be dilated on, without exasperation, are sufficient to melt to commiseration the most determined enemy of the country.

New Orleans Delta.

The Indians of Mexico—Their Affection for the Americans.—On the departure of our army from Mexico, the Indians—who constitute nearly the whole laboring population—exhibited their sorrow and regret in the most striking and affecting manner. The sojourn of our army in Mexico has relieved these poor and interesting people of many oppressions and taxes to which they have long been subjected. They are the producers and industrial of the country, and hitherto have contributed, through the *Alcabala*, and other taxes, to support the extravagant Government of Mexico. As our army passed out of their towns, crowds of these poor people surrounded our troops, and threw bouquets and fruit to the soldiers, and many of them wept most piteously, crying out that they had lost their only friends.

This feeling will inevitably arouse the Indians, who compose six-eighths of the population of Mexico, to resistance and rebellion against the authorities of that country.—ib.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Suicide.—The Rev. Thomas C. De-pont, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, in Charleston, S. C., committed suicide, a few days since, by taking laudanum, while in a state of mental derangement.